

The home of the family would be at Chignecto, yet among the hundreds of families gathered under the protection of Beausejour in 1751 and 1752, there is no one of the name of Belou. Neither does the name occur in Winslow's list of the persons deported from Mines in 1755. The name is not now to be found in New Brunswick or Nova Scotia, but in Madawaska county are a number of families named Beaulieu which may be a new way of spelling Belou.

JAMES HANNAY.

AT PORTLAND POINT.

Fourth Paper.

In the earlier numbers of the NEW BRUNSWICK MAGAZINE we have traced the story of the founding of the first permanent British settlement on the St. John river. We have seen that, as early as the year 1755, governors Charles Lawrence of Nova Scotia and Sir William Shirley of Massachusetts, had agreed on the necessity of establishing a fortified post at the mouth of the river in order to overawe the French and Indians and promote the settlement of the country by English speaking inhabitants. We have seen that in the summer of 1758, after a sharp and decisive battle, the French were driven from their stronghold at the old fort near Navy Island, on the west side of the harbor, which was thenceforth occupied by a British garrison and called Fort Frederick. The French had made some clearances on the hillsides back of the fort which were used as gardens, and a few of the oldest residents of Carleton can remember the time when one or two old cherry trees of large size grew on the site of these gardens and were said to have been planted there in the days of the French occupancy.